UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

And Chronicle.

GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO. PUBLISHERS.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT CHESNUT STREET.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1843. WHOLE NO. 1123.

Original Poetry.

I'VE LOOK'D MY LAST.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

I've look'd my last, my love, and now
Why should farewell be said,
To brush that hope-beam from thy brow
Which from my own has fled?
The little that the world bestows
Is centred all in this,
To give the gloom of human woes
One passing ray of bliss.

For thou hast hoped when freer hand
And a less guarded tongue
Bestow'd what gifts it might command,
And bright, wild stories strung.
All gentle struggles fondly tried,
When love thus turned to art,
To keep thee ever at my side
My mem'ry in thy heart.

I knew it wrong, yet deem'd the crime
But justice to my breast,
Whose heart was passing from its prime
Uncherish'd and unblest.
And vain, yet who one joy shall shun,
Though snatch'd but to resign
Or turn from the meredian sun
In dread of his decline?

For thee, in all my wanderings wild,
Through care's unbroken way,
Of all that loved and all that smiled
Alone I bless to-day.
Though lost forever! Treasured dreams
Of days so swiftly past,
Have I but revell'd in your beams
To feel your night at last!

And all your hopes so garner'd up—
Where death could not destroy;
To find but poison in that cup
Replenish'd to my joy!
Oh loveliest! now that thou art lost,
Remains what other shrine
For me hereafter when trouble toss'd
To kneel to, as at thine?

Thy love fill'd glance no more I see
Dart, anxious, round the hall
Those smiles, once only circling me,
Now beam alike on all.
Thy hurried movements now no more
Shall mock at love's alarms,
They may not find, as oft before,
Repose within mine arms.

No more I'll watch the slow decline,
Nor struggle with the speed,
Of days in which no blessings shone,
Which to no joys can lead.
Their clouds and sunshine were but one—
Joy in perpetual bloom—
And now alike their clouds and sun
In this eternal gloom.

I've left the sunny side of earth,
To hide me in its shade,
Its things of glory and of worth
In thee are worthless made.
Beside thee what can earth contain
For heart or memory more,
Its joys, shut from me that remain,
Those lost that went before.

Oh, lost and loved! I may not dwell,
In musings o'er the past,
On beauty worshipp'd far too well
And gone too bright to last,
And yet no hopes nor dreams shall warm
The life blood of my heart,
That give no semblance of thy form,
Or beam not where thou art.

D.

Original Tales.

ELLEN HOWARD.

A Tale.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST.

BY MISS ELIZA M. LANGLEY.

The parents of Ellen Howard died when she was but in her fourteenth year. Her nearest relative was a Mr. Grant, a cousin of her father, into whose house she was received when she became an orphan. Mr. and Mrs. Grant were rich, but as their habits were expensive and their family large, they were very well pleased with the addition to their income which they would receive, in consequence of the little girl (who was well provided for) entering their family.

[illegible]

...no lives and but little property were lost—but the fatigue and exposure were fatal to him. He died after a few day's illness. The name of his beloved Ellen was the last word which he uttered, and the thought that he would soon be with her, imprinted a smile upon his dying lips.

From the Monthlies.

FROM THE LADIES' COMPANION, FOR FEBRUARY.

SORROWS PAST.

BY THE REV. J. H. CLINCH.

Grief is bitter in the hour
When we feel its goading power,
When beneath its venomed smart
Reels the brain and aches the heart,
Then the laboring bosom swells
Struggling with its deep distress,
And from Feeling's inmost cells
Gush the drops of bitterness.

But when Time sweet opiates flings
From his swift, invisible wings,
Bearing from the heart away
Some slight anguish day by day;
Grief, through Memory's medium scanned,
Mellow, sweet and soft appears;
Though no smile the Past demand,
Still it does not ask for tears.

And when better still than this,
Comes Religion's soothing kiss,
Breathing on the wounded heart
Balm no other can impart,
Grief thenceforth is grief no more.
All its power on earth shall cease,
But shall give when life is o'er,
Birth to deathless joy and peace.

FROM THE LADIES' COMPANION, FOR FEBRUARY.

CHOOSING A WIFE.

BY MRS. M. E. DOUBLEDAY.

Stephen Stebbins, as he was called by the grave, elderly gentlemen, and men of business—our Stephen, as he was termed by his doating mother—Mr. Stebbins, as it was prettily spoken by the young ladies, or Steve, as he was rather spitefully called by those who owe a man a grudge for being too rich, or who may despise him for being too poor. Our hero, whatever he was to the rest of the world, found himself when he had completed his minority, very differently situated from most young gentlemen of his acquaintance. [illegible]

Calm, grave, dignified, Stebbins stood with his splendidly dressed, and really brilliant bride at the altar. The surpliced priest with open book stood before them. The ceremony commenced, but when he took the hand of his bride, his own was cold and trembling. At that moment, the image of Alice Lanning, her beautiful face glowing with the feelings which animated it in their last interview, was before him. It was a passing shadow.

The responses were distinctly and properly made, the ceremony was completed. Stephen Stebbins and Ann Smith were pronounced husband and wife, and to the great joy of his mother, our Stephen was actually married.

TOO LATE.

BY JOSEPH R. CHANDLER.

"It is well," said the venerable man to his wife, as they sat together late one evening in July, 1840, "it is well that we discovered the character and habits of the young man, before he had advanced farther in our esteem; he might else have inveigled our only daughter into marriage, and brought disgrace upon us, as well as misery upon our child."

"Which would have been misery to us too surely," said the wife.

"It would have been insupportable misery. But thank God," continued he, raising his eyes in heartfelt gratitude, "I was informed in season to prevent my child from the disgrace of a connection with a ——"

"With a what?" said a good looking young man, bowing to a venerable pair, "with a rebel, sir? speak ...

[illegible]

Items of News.

[illegible]

United States SATURDAY POST.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
GEORGE R. GRAHAM & CO.

Philadelphia:
Saturday Morning, February 4.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Accidental admissions sometimes depict the real motives of men, more certainly than any formal declaration could do. For instance: the other day a member of the Congress of the United States, said in his place: "Did the gentleman suppose that the people of the United States were to listen to these speeches, and hear these arguments, and that they were not to be answered?" It is a vulgar error, therefore, or perhaps we should better style it a conventional fiction, that speeches are made in Congress to the assembled legislators of the nation. The idea is, to talk over the heads of the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House, to the people of the United States. In the several States the same rule holds, and gentlemen who are professedly speaking to legislative assemblies, are really "talking to Buncombe," as the member from Buncombe county, in one of the Southern Legislatures once honestly confessed.

And if we go from legislative assemblies into our courts of law, the same thing is noticeable. The ...

[illegible]

MORMONISM.

[illegible]

ANOTHER COURT MARTIAL.

[illegible]

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The theme chosen by John Neal, for a recent lecture in New York, was the Rights of Women. We subjoin a very brief abstract of his lecture, from the New York Express; and although we cannot agree with the lecturer in the propriety of giving women a voice in political affairs, still it must be acknowledged that it would be but just to make some provision, similar, perhaps, to the law of Louisiana, for giving her an absolute right in her own property.

"The main point of his discourse was, that as in the Declaration of Independence we had laid down that all men are born free and equal, this principle should be carried out, and applied to women. Women should not be taxed unless they were represented. The representation of their husbands, fathers, sons, or brothers, was not actual, and if virtual, virtual representation was what we resisted in the war of the revolution, when we were told that our brothers in Great Britain, whose interests were identical with ours, would virtually represent us. Nor could there be a virtual representation, the lecturer contended, as between no two human beings, was there an exact identity of interest. The women of this country, he told us, were as much slaves as the women of India, who burnt themselves upon the funeral pyres of their husbands, or of China, who squeezed their feet, thereby rendering themselves incapable of walking, to please the master, or the tyrant man. And, though no doubt Christianity ameliorated the condition of women, yet not more than it did the treatment of our horses or working cattle.

The slavery imposed upon women in this country, he set forth at length, by a reference to our laws. A ...

[illegible]

THAT "INSULT."

[illegible]

FOGS.

[illegible]

SEEING VS. HEARING.

[illegible]

HONORABLE TO THE WOMEN.

[illegible]

MARCH OF MIND.

[illegible]

ANOTHER SCULPTOR.

[illegible]

AN AMUSING BOOK.

The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, (whose initials are N. P. W., we guess,) gives as "the most racy bit of literary news," the forthcoming of an autobiography by Major Noah. It is to consist, he says, of several volumes, and to be prefaced with history of the sufferings of Noah's ancestors (Major Noah's) by persecution in Portugal. The history of his own life and times will constitute the body of the work, and this will be embroidered richly with anecdotes of politicians, players, authors, and distinguished persons generally—probably as readable a potpourri as could be got together. The Major has been magna pars of many a precious imbroglio and of most political changes, and he has been more in the confidence of authors and actors than perhaps any other man of his time.

To this it may be added, that whatever Major Noah may touch upon, men or things, will be done in good humor. With one or two prominent exceptions, he has attacked his editorial foes with a provoking good nature in his offensive operations, which has compelled them to laugh sometimes, even while smarting. Indifferent (generally) himself to what the press utters, he may under-estimate other people's sensitiveness also, and in this way make some flutterings—but it must be strong provocation indeed which leads M. M. Noah willingly or unnecessarily to cause any one a pang.

A GOOD PROPOSITION.

[illegible]

AMOS KENDALL.

[illegible]

FEW LEFT.

[illegible]

ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.

[illegible]

DANIEL LAMBERT.

[illegible]

ARISTOTLE, ZENO, AND EPICURUS.

[illegible]

ANOTHER MOVE.

[illegible]

AS WE GUESSED.

[illegible]

NEW AGENCY.

[illegible]

DISGUSTING.

They are exhibiting, for money, in Portland, a "child brought from Rhode Island, and said to have been found in the woods there. The structure of the child exhibits the most extraordinary malformations in the number, shape and position of the bones and joints of the skeleton, and especially in regard to the spinal column. It presents many indications of being an Indian child, some eight or ten years old, though a good deal of romance is thrown about its origin." Stuff! Some brute of a parent has consented, for money, thus to torture his unfortunate child—we say his for no mother would consent to it. "It is worthy the attention of the curious," says the Portland Advertiser. Its exhibitor is worthy of a kick from Maine to sunset, say we—not a rood less. We do hope the decency of the community will prevent the parading this exhibition through the country.

A DOUBTFUL STORY.

The Mobile papers of the 21st inst. contain rumors, said to have been brought by a passenger direct from Texas, via New Orleans, that the whole force of General Summerville, (amounting to about seven hundred men,) had been surrounded and made prisoners by the Mexicans. It is also stated that the news had thrown the citizens into confusion, and also that General Houston had been assassinated. We have New Orleans dates of the 20th and later; and they corroborate it so far as to say that a small party has been captured; but say nothing of the ...

[illegible]

A SETTLER.

[illegible]

NEW DECISION.

[illegible]

LONDON GUILDS.

[illegible]

SINGULAR.

[illegible]

REV. MR. STOCKTON'S LECTURES.

[illegible]

POLISH SOLDIERS.

[illegible]

SENSIBLE MEN.

[illegible]

THE GIRARD WILL CASE.

[illegible]

CORRECTION.

[illegible]

... ludicrous, because it is contrasted with the humiliating facts which even this pompous discourse cannot altogether conceal or contradict. With some few exceptions, there is hardly a paragraph in this message which does not convey arrogant assumption, very ill-suited to the present condition of American credit; and, however reluctant we may be to pass a severe or unfavorable judgment on the concerns of our friends on the other side of the Atlantic, it is impossible to withhold the expression of our dissent from many of the propositions laid down by President Tyler for the edification of the Congress and the nation. * * * Amongst the most satisfactory parts of this paper, we may advert to the recommendation of the warehousing system in the United States, and the evident inclination of the Executive to place the import duties on such a permanent footing as can alone preserve the Union, supply the revenue, and promote the external as well as internal trade of America. We have looked with anxiety for some formal and peremptory censure and disavowal of the doctrine of repudiation, which would not have been ill-placed in a document professing to treat so largely of the interests and duties of the American people. To our astonishment, however, even this slight satisfaction to the creditors of the insolvent States is entirely omitted, and we are left to infer, not only that their debts will never be recognised by the federal government, but that their dishonesty will not even be reprobated as it deserves.

The Morning Herald is not quite so bitter and sarcastic in reference to repudiation, and is somewhat more gentle in its remarks on the style of the message:

The message is, long though it be, short in comparison with the similar communications of many of Mr. Tyler's predecessors; nay, considering the number ...

[illegible]

Latest Intelligence.

THE OLD WORLD.

[illegible]

General News.

[illegible]

Fire and Loss of Life.—We are informed, says the Hartford Times, that early on the morning of the 25th inst., before the family were awake, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Henry Dibble, in Westbrook, Middlesex county, from which they had barely time to escape, leaving a child 2 years of age to perish in the flames. Its cries were distinctly heard after all hopes of its rescue had been abandoned. The house was entirely consumed.

A Capture.—We have a fancy that the costume of the English policemen is not very becoming, but the ladies seem to think otherwise. Miss Munnere, a handsome young lady, aged 23, and possessing a fortune of five thousand pounds, recently, in England, eloped with and married a policeman, whom she had never seen but once before. Some of our young fellows will do well to order out specimens of the police uniform.

The Great Law Suit.—The Court of Appeals has decided, unanimously, in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, the suit which had been brought against the Company by Washington County, to recover the penalty of one million of dollars claimed to have been forfeited to the County, because the road was not constructed through certain points within its limits.

The Poor in Baltimore.—The convention for the relief of the poor, received from ward collections, $2,121 66; from church collections, $238 81; and from the ball given at the Front street Theatre, $712 ...

[illegible]

A Precious Scamp.—At the Court of Assizes, held in Montpelier, France, recently, a man named Pomarede, after a trial which lasted thirteen days, was found guilty by the jury of arson, nineteen robberies, thirty-one attempts to commit other robberies, two actual murders, and five attempts to commit murder.

☞ They have a way in New Orleans, of making good coffee out of sweet potatoes. It is said to be a very pleasant drink, in every respect equal to the genuine article which it imitates.

☞ A woodcock, with four white legs, was recently shot at Keenby, in the county of Cornwall, Eng. It has been presented to the Royal Cornwall Institution.

☞ Mr. Audubon, the celebrated Ornithologist, intends in a few weeks, starting on an expedition to the Rocky Mountains for the purpose of collecting specimens.

☞ Great frauds have, it is said, been committed in the Canadian Custom House. It is asserted three-fourths of the revenue has never reached the Treasury.

Leave of Absence.—The Legislature of Arkansas recently gave to one of its members leave of absence to go home and kill his hogs. An obliging body.

☞ A handsome monument has been erected to the memory of Mungo Park, the enterprising traveller ...

[illegible]

Local Intelligence.

[illegible]

Army & Navy.

[illegible]

Religious Intelligence.

[illegible]

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1,25 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to *frank* their letters addressed to us. The word "*free*" of *itself* is not a frank.

Agents will please endorse their letters with their names or initials.

Other letters will not be taken from the Post office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if arrearages are due.

Small Bank Notes of solvent Banks received in payment for our bills.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, without which it is difficult to keep accounts correct. They should always give names and time paid for.

Any person forwarding Ten Dollars current, free of postage, in advance, will be entitled to six copies.

Removals must always state the Post-office *removed from*, as well as to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World of Fashion—

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our Agent for Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, assisted by *Moses Meeker, Jas. R. Smith, G. H. Comstock, J. R. Humphreys and J. T. Dent.*

SAMUEL H. STEVENSON, assisted by *James H. Stevenson* and *John F. Johnson*, for Kentucky.

HENRY M. LEWIS is collecting for us in Alabama and Tennessee.

ISRAEL E. JAMES is Agent for us in the South and South-Western States and Florida, assisted by *James K. Whipple, Wm. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, and Henry Platt.*

WILLIAM A. PIERCE, collects for us in Pennsylvania, assisted by James Pierce.

JAS. F. EASTON is collecting for us in Missouri, Illinois, and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa.

ALANSON BILLINGS, of Nashville, Tenn., is duly authorized to obtain new subscribers to Graham's Magazine, United States Saturday Post, and Lady's World. *Single copies* may also be had at his store in Nashville.

Notices of New Works.

Alison's History of Europe during the French Revolution—*Vol. I. Harper & Brothers.*—The author of this work is an Englishman and a Tory, who conscientiously believes that democracy is almost as bad as despotism, and that the English constitution is—as Blackstone has it of the English law—the perfection of reason. He is also a man of religious feelings; a writer whose style is full and mind impassioned; and enquirer of much labor and more acuteness; a historian who is usually right and always impartial. We once expressed a fear, in our columns, when the work was as yet known here only in the English edition, that it would not, on account of its costliness, be republished in the United States. But that fear has proved groundless, since the system of cheap publications has been brought to such perfection by the Harpers; and as one of the results we have here for four dollars a book which in England costs fifty.

The work is the most comprehensive which has appeared on the subject—itself one of the grandest the historian could assume. The period of which the author treats extends from 1789 to 1815—in other words from the States' General to the downfall at Waterloo inclusive. It is prefaced by an introduction, which rapidly reviews the history of Europe and especially of France, from the fall of the Roman Empire to the gradual extinction of feudal liberty, and thence to the French Revolution. The causes of this last event are then lucidly discussed. And now the drama opens.

The first volume of the American edition brings us down to the 18th Brumaire, when Napoleon seized the supreme power under the guise of First Consul. We have perused the remainder of the work in the English edition, and shall speak of the history as a whole. This is the more necessary for us to do, since no notice of the work has appeared in this country from the pen of any one who has perused the whole book.

The main theme of the writer is the civil history of France, and the wars of Napoleon; but as collateral to this text he glances at the history and policy of every nation with which the republic or empire is brought in contact. The finest of these disquisitions are on Poland and the Ottomans; and may be relied on as impartial, and nearly altogether just. In his view of the United States he has, perhaps, most erred, being led thereto not only by his views of democracy, but by the works of such travellers as Hall, Marryatt, and even Hamilton, who, however despised as authorities here, have great weight in England. The error of our author has been one common to his countrymen, and we believe he has fallen into it with every desire to be impartial. The strictures of Mr. Walsh both in Paris and through the columns of the National Intelligencer seem to overlook this, and so far forth do injustice to the writer. Mr. Walsh has also transferred his objections against this part of the history to the work in general, and therein has acted with more prejudice against Mr. Alison than Mr. Alison has against this country. The latter never wilfully distorts a fact, though his deductions from it may be guided by his political principles.

The descriptive powers of Mr. Alison are very great, and his battles stand out from the canvass like the figures of Buonarotti. The moonlit conflict in the desert; the onset of the Mamalukes at the Pyramids; the charge of Kellerman at Marengo; the movement of Soult at Austerlitz; the masterly stroke by which the field of Jena was won; Eylau; Wagram; Leipsic; and the thirty battles preceding the capitulation at Fontainbleau, when the genius of Napoleon shone out with a lustre that even his campaigns of Italy had never witnessed, are all pictured with a graphic force, a rush of language, and a fiery impetuosity that makes you a seeming participant in the strife, and carries you onward amid the thunder of a thousand cannon, and the charges of hundreds of thousands of men. The discussions of Mr. Alison on political affairs abound with information, but his opinions, deduced therefrom, are not always to be relied on. These portions of the work, like those on the United States, should be read with care; for, though honestly written, they are apt to mislead persons unacquainted with the events under consideration, or unused to rigid analysis. This remark, however, will not apply to Mr. Alison's view of the character of Napoleon. Perhaps no writer hitherto has so justly and comprehensively regarded that gigantic genius which, united to equally gigantic selfishness, made up the conqueror of Europe. His parallel between Buonaparte and Wellington is singularly just. And despite what the Tory reviews of England, writing under the dictation of the Duke, contend, the historian has made out a strong case against the *generalship* of Wellington immediately before and at the battle of Waterloo. Napoleon was more than half right when he said, at St. Helena, that the movements of the Duke for the three days preceding the battle were in exact accordance with his own wishes. Certain it is that the day was won by the stubborn resolution of the English soldiery, on whose ranks the impetuous and hitherto resistless charges of the French broke in vain. Blucher's remark was that "nobody won the battle, but Napoleon *lost* it."

The leading error of the work is the opinion, set forth and maintained with all the author's eloquence, that a democracy is of necessity aggressive, unprincipled, ferocious, and wicked. He deduces this opinion from the events of the French Revolution, and we have no doubt honestly entertains it. An aristocratic government, such as is that of England, is his favorite. This is not the place to argue so momentous a question. We regard the doctrine set forth by Mr. Alison as false and delusive—one at war with reason, freedom, and humanity; and did our space permit, we would take up this very French Revolution, and admitting all the leading facts, prove that a democracy, properly regulated, is the best of the various forms of government known to man. The French Revolution is not, as Burke and others have asserted, an argument against republics; on the contrary it is daily becoming more evident that this mighty convulsion was an instrument, under God, to advance the freedom of our race. Warning the readers of this work against being misled on this point, by the eloquence of Mr. Alison, we commend his history to them as one on which they can rely for general impartiality, great comprehensiveness, warmth of style, and profound research. It should be in the library of every citizen. It is a GREAT WORK.

Martin Chuzzlewit. *By Charles Dickens.*—Going — one — two — three—four — gracious, how many bidders, for the public pence by reprints! Lea & Blanchard, with Illustrations, Harper & Brothers, the New World, extra, and we can't say how many more! Burgess & Zieber will supply you with any edition or all, and also with Blackwood and Bentley, for January, cheap reprints—dog cheap. They have also, Brande's Encyclopedia, No. 3, continuations of Waverley and of Thiers, Boz's older works in numbers, Cooper, Alison, and every thing which is going.

Brande's Encyclopedia.—This valuable work, No. 3, is published in this city by Perkins & Purves, and G. S. Appleton.

Sargent's Monthly Magazine: *Philadelphia, Burgess & Zieber.*—This number is a decided and great improvement upon the first; and is filled with a good variety of matter, and tastefully and liberally embellished. Among the contributors we find the Ex-President Adams, and we are certainly a little surprised as well as amused, at the two quatrains which form the contribution of the author of "Dermot McMorogh." Thus read they, being addressed "To Emily," and bearing as a motto the line, "Up rose the sun—and up rose Emily:"

> "Five hundred years have passed away,
> Since Chaucer, in that single line,
> Portray'd a damsel of his day,
> Whose soul was pure and fair as thine."

The rest we take up by sections, as they say in the capitol, where this was probably written:

> "And thou art rising like the sun"—

Very good and very like a young bride in an old anecdote. "The glory of the world is rising," said the husband at "sun-up," as they call it at the West. "What would you say if I had my new silk gown on!" inquired the delighted bride, innocently mistaking the subject of the husband's remarks, as she happened too to be "rising like the sun."

> "And be thy destiny the same,
> With him a cloudless race to run,"

Now, if such a race were run in Philadelphia, we'll be hanged if it could be cloudless—at any rate, not during the present state of the weather. Now for the other—

> "And close in still serener flame."

Easy, oh, poet! We move an amendment, the striking out of the last four verses, and the insertion of something more akin to common sense. To wish one's destiny *the same* as that of the sun, and then to desire *more of it*, is like the logic of the father who pronounced his two children alike—"especially Charles!" And then what kind of a flame is desired? A red night cap, or flame colored taffety bed curtains? either being if not the same as the sun, certainly "still serener." The writer had a beautiful idea, but spoiled it in the dressing. But for that rhyme compelling "same," "flame" would never have been put in the verse, and "same" as we have already seen, does not give the writer's meaning. However, the number, as we before said, is a glorious one—Willis, Hoffman, Sargent, Grattan, Holmes, Mrs. Osgood, and others, furnishing the reading matter, and Jackman, Sadd, and Phiz, the engravings.

The Floral Cabinet. *Edited by James Hogg.* This work, published in New York monthly, by Dayton & Newman, may be had of the leading florists and seedsman in every city; for the reputation of the editor as a florist is widely known among his brethren of that delightful avocation. In New York, where is situated his establishment, all the ladies know that to him they may repair for whatever is recherche in the floral kingdom, and for the best varieties of favorite plants. He is a perfect enthusiast in his profession, and has an eye to the poetry as well as to the details of it. This work of his, embellished monthly with a splendid colored engraving, will be filled with such matter as will make the flower fancier the more keenly appreciate the charms of his favorite study. It is very neatly got up.

The Democratic Review, *for February—Burgess & Zieber.*—The frontispiece is a portrait of Silas Wright, and the leading paper a recantation of the editor's support of international copyright—and very well done, too. We have only space to say that in literary merit, and political ability, it is one of the best numbers yet published.

Beauties of Wesley.—Burgess & Zieber have sent us a 16mo. in substantial paper covers, containing two hundred and fourteen pages, price three fippenny bits—neatly printed, and valuable in its contents, as indicated by the title. Surely this is the day of cheap literature!

The Knickerbocker, *for February—Burgess & Zieber.*—An excellent number, embracing a very pleasant variety of matter, and, under the editor's table, the usual raciness and cleverness.

☞ Quite an omnibus of new things is given in an extra World by Burgess & Zieber; commencements of new stories by Dickens, Lever, Lover, and Ainsworth, five in number.

☞ Turner & Fisher have commenced the publication of an excellent series of juvenile books, on Natural History, arranged from Ruschenberger's Series.

☞ Bianca Capello has been received by Burgess & Zieber. The author is Lady Bulwer.

☞ Hector O'Hallaran, by Maxwell, Part IX., has been published by G. S. Appleton.

Political Intelligence.

Individual Liability.—The Ohio State Journal says that no bill for the incorporation of turnpike or manufacturing companies, insurances, colleges, scientific associations, or for religious purposes, is now permitted to become a law, unless it has in it a section making every body subscribing to the charter individually liable for the debts of the incorporation. All the church bills before the Legislature, contain this new feature.

Illinois.—The Legislature has elected the Hon. Richard M. Young, (late U. S. Senator,) Hon. J. M. Robinson, (present U. S. Senator, whose term expires March 4th,) and Gen. James Semple, (late Minister to Bogota,) Justices of the Supreme Court, in place of Judge Ford, chosen Governor, Judge Breese, elected U. S. Senator, and Judge Smith, resigned.

☞ Contrary to expectation, an election of Senator has taken place in Indiana, and E. A. Hannegan, a Tyler man has been elected. Six ballots took place. On the first, Smith (Whig) received 72; Howard, (Democrat) 74; and Hannegan, 3 votes. On the sixth ballot, Smith received 69, Howard 1, and Hannegan 76.

☞ Hon. Silas Wright, U. S. Senator from New York, has declined a nomination for Vice President in Ohio, on the ground that the Republicans of New York are in favor of Mr. Van Buren for President, and the second office should not be assigned to the same State.

☞ The Relief Party have triumphed in the legislature of Missouri. A law has passed, giving an indirect, but effective stay, upon all executions for twelve months. The majority in its favor was large. It commanded nearly the full vote of the party.

☞ The new Governor and Council of Massachusetts have appointed Monday, the 13th of February, as the day of second trial to elect members of Congress from the six Districts wherein no choice was made at the regular State election.

☞ Gen. Cass was nominated for the Presidency at a public meeting of his friends, held in Cincinnati, on the 21st inst. The meeting, it is said, was not large.

☞ The statement that an extra session of Congress is to be called is positively contradicted by some of the letter writers.

☞ Hon. J. B. Weller declines again being a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District of Ohio.

☞ Col. Johnson, has been nominated for the Presidency by a Democratic Convention in Kentucky.

☞ It is rumored in New York that Major Noah has received the appointment of Surveyor of that port.

Agricultural.

Florida, with its tropical products, will soon furnish its share in exports. Messrs. Hutchinson, Loring & Russell, a party of gentlemen who left Savannah some four or five weeks since, for the southern part of Florida, for the purpose of selecting lands for the settlements, returned a few days since perfectly satisfied with their trip. They represent the superiority of that portion of country, as regards climate and soil, as surpassing their most sanguine expectations. They are making arrangements to take possession of their lands, and will go south shortly.

☞ The Boston Transcript quotes a letter dated: Farewell, East Tennessee, Nov. 18th, 1842:—"I ate full grown pears of the second growth this season, and the tree was full of blossoms of the third growth, when I gathered the fruit of the second crop. These grew in the garden of Mr. Alex Hicks, in the village of Rogersville, Hawkins county, East Tennessee."

☞ A man named Henry German, a resident of Chester county, (Pa.) died last week of the Glanders. He was bleeding a horse afflicted with the disease, when the poisonous virus entered his system through a small wound in his hand. He suffered very much.

A Premium.—Among the premiums awarded at the annual meeting of the New York Agricultural Society, was a gold medal to John W. Orr, of Albany, for engraving the best specimens of portraits of domestic animals on wood.

Congress News.

In the Senate, the leading topic of interest has continued to be the Oregon Bill; and upon it some strong speeches have been made, adverse to the measure. Mr. McDuffie has made an able speech against the bill, in which, while he accorded to Mr. Linn's ability and fairness, he said that gentleman had argued the question without any reference to the considerations of time, means and cost. He (Mr. McD.) declared that our title to the territory was as clear as title could be, but he said that Senators had forgotten that there was another party who insisted that their adverse title was as good as ours. *How* this is to be decided is not before the Senate, and we had agreed to a joint occupancy by which agreement we were bound. Mr. McD. said we had just concluded an important treaty of peace with England, and the people of the United States owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the administration which had concluded the treaty. At such a moment as the present we were talking of taking exclusive possession of the territory. England had sent us the olive branch of peace, and in return we sent to England the flaming sword of defiance, flashing in the face of the negotiators.

Mr. McD. said that if there was any probability that we should fail in negociation, that was an additional reason why we should pause, and exhaust all the power of negociation before resorting to this means. He said that gentlemen had said we must take possession of this territory because Great Britain had done the same,—but in all the documents he had seen, there was not a particle of evidence that Great Britain had taken any more than such possession as was necessary to prosecute the fur trade. He had found no evidence, in the remarks which had been made, or in the documents which had been presented, that Great Britain had assumed any thing like exclusive possession.

Mr. McD. referred to a six months residence in England in 1838–9, and declared that the prevailing sentiment there was an absolute horror of a war between the two countries. All said that whichever nation was for war deserved the eternal execration of every civilised man, of every nation upon the globe. Mr. McD. said that he concurred in this sentiment most fully. He was not afraid of being misunderstood in making these declarations, for by land and by sea the people of the United States had sufficiently maintained their territory. In his most sanguine days he never had anticipated, with all his faith in the sphere of the representative principle, a Government five thousand miles distant, and that separated by impassable mountains. The thing was impossible. He did not look to it now.

Mr. McD. then proceeded to speak of the character of the territory in question, and his appreciation of the value of the Oregon differs somewhat with the glowing descriptions we have been used to hear. He said that for agricultural purposes, he would not give a pinch of snuff for the territory; and that for furhunting purposes it was fast losing its value, and would soon naturally fall into our possession, hunting being the only use the British made of it. The British company would abandon it. He wished we did not own it. If he had a son or a friend disposed to emigrate, he would say do not go there; but if unfortunately he had a son who was a convict, he would say go. That was his estimate of the territory,—the extreme of which was 3200 miles from the seat of Government. No one supposed that for the next twenty years we should derive one dollar of revenue from all the colonists who might go there.

Mr. McD. was thankful the Rocky Mountains were between us and the Oregon. We have abundance of country between this and the mountains. He could not think that any man was governed by a feeling of true patriotism, who would abandon his friends for the Oregon. In conclusion, he urged members to pause before they encouraged a measure like this, in which he declared there was little patriotism and nothing practical or useful. Beside the poverty of the Treasury, which was against the military occupation of a distant territory, he said we must wait for a "responsible government." Now, he said, there was no party responsible. He asked, who rules? Who is responsible for measures now? Nobody. And therefore, said he, let us postpone questions like this until a responsible party is in power, as there would be in 1844. Neither of the great parties had any sympathy with the Administration. The Democrats turned the Administration over to the Whigs, and the Whigs over to the Democrats.

On Thursday, Mr. Linn followed in answer. As he has done on several occasions before. Mr. Linn reviewed the whole history of the territory, both in relation to the occupancy of it, and the measures of the Government of the United States. To show that he had not pressed the subject hastily upon the attention of the Senate, he went back to the administration of J. Q. Adams, who did not regard the occupation by the United States as a violation of the treaty, and he referred also to the fact that the attention of Congress was called to the subject by President Jackson. He said, that in consequence of the treaty of 1818, the American fur trade had diminished from five to two hundred thousand dollars. He charged the Hudson Bay Company with cruelty, murder, and selfishness. He brought these charges not against individuals of the Company, but against the Company itself. Against the Indians this company had been peculiarly savage, and the Indians engaged in the American Fur Trade were particularly pursued; nor were our people protected. The Government was bound to protect them, and as much bound to protect the citizen of the West engaged in a lawful commerce as the citizen of the country where traffic was upon the ocean.

He next answered the objections which had been made to a prospective occupation of the land. He maintained that the answer to this was the British occupancy, and exhibited a copy of the contracts made by the Hudson's Bay Company to show that the Company did make contracts and grant privileges, and bound those with whom it had contracts as if they had been subjects. Under a law of the Company, a half breed had been hanged on the borders of the Columbia river, and an American would be hanged if he violated any of the provisions of what was to be the law of the country.

Mr. Linn charged the Government of the United States with pusillanimity, on all that it had done, and all that it had neglected to do, in relation to the territory. He said that all the progress which had been made had been made by the Missionaries; and that there were some Americans on the banks of the Wallamoot River who deserved some better name than convicts, as the country did some better appellation than being called "a Botany Bay."

He was not anxious for a war with England, but said that procrastination was the worst of evils. He said, Great Britain was willing to acknowledge our rights to the territory once, and now it had grown up to a claim. So it was with the North Eastern Boundary. Great Britain then was willing to buy the strip of land contended for. Afterwards she was willing and anxious to buy a right of way. Failing in this, she set up a claim to the territory, and this we surrendered as worth nothing. The postponed question would increase the difficulty. Senators need not suppose that this country was not to be settled, and many present might yet see a rail road at the foot of the Columbia river. Nobody knew our people who did not know that they would move onward. He respected the enterprize, the enthusiasm which carried them there. If we took possession of the territory, we but moved *pari passu*, with Great Britain. She had passed an act of Parliament without consulting us, and we had not taken exception to it. We had not even passed any law connected with the subject, though we had a right to do so. Mr. Linn exhorted Senators to remember the terms of the treaty and the correspondence of Mr. Gallatin. If we planted a military post there, she could not take exception. She could do no more than to build a fort also. She might do as we did and we could not complain.

On Friday, Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the Oregon Bill. He contended that the advantages claimed could not be realised without a violation of the treaty of 1818. He conceived that the Bill was in all respects an infringement of the rights granted under the treaty. It interfered with the stipulations, and he was therefore opposed to it. It pledged land in the territory upon the faith of the United States, a grant in fee simple as long as the grass should grow or the waters flow.

Beside this Oregon debate, nothing of marked public interest took place in the Senate last week, except a bill authorising the making of permanent contracts for the transportation of the United States Mail upon the Railroads. One object of the bill is, to break up the private expresses.

In the House, the event of the week has been the defeat of the exchequer plan, by a very decisive vote, indeed. On Monday, the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, concluding with a resolution that said Exchequer Scheme ought not to be adopted, was brought up. Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, moved an amendment that the Committee of Ways and Means bring in a bill to regulate the safe-keeping and transfer of the public money. This was rejected, ayes 105, nays 115. The resolution that the Exchequer Scheme ought not to be adopted, was then *agreed to*, ayes 193, nays 18. A re-consideration was moved, and, almost by acclamation laid upon the table. This result occurred on Friday, and on the days previous there was debate upon the subject, in which Messrs. Wise, Atherton, Fillmore, and others participated. Mr. Marshall satirically reviewed Mr. Webster's Faneuil Hall speech, and Mr. Wise defended the Secretary.

A bill making provision for warehousing imported goods, has been reported and referred to the Committee of the whole in the House. Under the ostensible plea of debating this in Committee, the speeches of gentlemen upon matters and things in general will be continued.

A petition numerously signed has been presented from Baltimore, praying the adoption of Hon. W. Cost Johnson's State Stock plan.

The California question is getting before the House. A resolution presented by Mr. Gilmer has been adopted, requesting the President of the United States to inform the House, (if compatible &c) whether any information is in possession of the Government of the United States as to the negotiation of a treaty or of overtures to treat for the cession of California by Mexico to England.

A resolution to amend the Navy Act so as to allow the promotion of four officers above the specified number, has been submitted by Mr. Adams, the object being to promote commanders attached to the late exploring expedition. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Burnell has submitted a resolution, which lies over, calling upon the Secretary of the Navy, to communicate to the House the names of the several vessels composing the squadron of the United States for the last six years, the names of officers, and the number of foreign ports they have entered during the same time, etc. He remarked that some of the vessels had gone as far as thirty degrees from their appropriate stations, and lay in port until the canvass rotted on their yards. The North Carolina, under the command of Captain Ballard, remained for ten months in Callao.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, said, that if the resolution was predicated on a statement concerning a meritorious officer of the Navy, who was now sick, he would object to its consideration. A motion for adjournment prevailed.

The subject of colored seamen on board of Northern vessels, in Southern ports, as reported upon by the Committee on Commerce, has been put to rest for the present session, at any rate. In our last we stated that a motion to print 5000 copies of the report was made and carried. On a subsequent day, while a motion to reconsider the above vote was pending, Mr. Wise moved to lay the whole subject of printing upon the table, which motion prevailed—ayes 104, nays 84.

Monday was memorial and petition day in the Senate. A volume of documents were received from the Secretary of State, in relation to the late treaty with England; and memorials, resolutions, &c. were presented from several Legislatures. The Oregon debate was continued by Messrs. Archer, Young and Linn. The Post Office bill was also further considered.

In the House, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Ways and Means, to which had been referred Mr. W. C. Johnson's stock scheme, made an adverse report; concluding with a resolution that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the memorialists. After some debate, and the reading of the report, called for by Mr. Cushing, the usual number was ordered printed.

One or two attempts were made to set aside the Army bill, in order to take up the Exchequer bill, reported by a Select Committee at the last session. The House refused, however, to suspend the rules, and the Army bill was taken up. Nothing of importance was done in it, except to strike out the appropriation for the Board of Visiters at West Point. If the Senate concur in this, the Board is virtually abolished.

In Senate, on Tuesday, the Oregon debate was continued, Mr. Calhoun speaking against the bill.

In the House a bill was passed, giving certain States authority to sell school lands within their limits.

An adverse report was made, on the object of Gen. Jackson's fine, and the usual number was ordered printed.

The Army Bill has passed, with amendments, relative to the West Point School. These amendments provide that there shall be only one cadet for each congressional district, and that he must be an actual resident in the district of the member nominating him; and that no Board of Visitors shall hereafter be appointed, except by Congress.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

In the House on Saturday the following districting bill passed as offered by Mr. Deford:

1. Southwark, Moyamensing, Kingsessing, Passyunk, Blockley, West Philadelphia, Spring Garden, North and South Penn Township in the county of Philadelphia.
2. The City of Philadelphia.
3. Balance of Philadelphia county.
4. Bucks and Lehigh.
5. Montgomery and Delaware.
6. Chester.
7. Lancaster.
8. Berks.
9. Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill.
10. Northampton, Monroe, Wayne and Pike.
11. Luzerne, Columbia and Wyoming.
12. Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga.
13. Lycoming, Northumberland and Union.
14. Cumberland, Perry and Juniata.
15. York and Adams.
16. Bedford, Franklin and Somerset.
17. Huntingdon, Centre, Clinton and Mifflin.
18. Westmoreland, Indiana and Cambria.
19. Fayette and Green.
20. Clearfield, Jefferson, Clarion, Butler and Armstrong.
21. Allegheny.
22. Washington and Beaver.
23. Crawford, Mercer and Venango.
24. Erie, Warren, McKean and Potter.

The bill of Mr. Penniman, which we gave last week, in the proceedings of the Senate, had not passed that body on Monday. An effort was made, while the above bill was under consideration in the House, to substitute Mr. Penniman's for it—but it failed.

The bill to abolish the Sessions Court, in the city of Philadelphia, passed the Senate on Saturday, 16 to 10. As, however, some amendments were made after its passage by the House, it requires again to pass that body before it becomes a law.

The Bill from the House relative to the cancellation of relief notes passed the Senate last week with some amendments. As passed in the Senate the Bill requires the State Treasurer on the 31st inst., and on the last day of each succeeding month to deliver to the Auditor General, who is required to cancel the same, $100,000 of the most depreciated notes issued under the act of May 4, 1841, until the whole are cancelled and destroyed; and the amount of the notes in the hands of the Collectors and county Treasurers are to be considered as in the Treasury for the above purpose, and liable to cancellation accordingly. And the Auditor General is required to publish monthly in one newspaper at Harrisburg the amount of notes so cancelled, designating the Banks by which they were issued. On Monday, in the House, the amendments of the Senate were concurred in, after debate, but without calling the yeas and nays.

A bill has been reported in the House by Mr. Sharswood, and is under consideration in Committee of the Whole, to abolish the infliction of death as a punishment in this commonwealth. It is said that there is a good chance of its passage. A bill has passed the Committee of the whole House to reduce the number and expenses of the canal commissioners. The Bill to remove the seat of justice in Columbia county from Danville to Bloomsburg has passed the House. Among the bills reported from committees in the House, we find bills to reduce the capital stocks of the Mechanics' Bank, and of the Bank of North America, in this city. Among the bills offered by individuals in the House, we find: by Mr. Elwell, a bill to enable certain laborers and mechanics to get their pay out of the estimates due by the Commonwealth; by Mr. Kerr, of Mercer, a bill for the redemption of the Relief issues; by Mr. Hood a bill to compel assignors to deliver up property assigned to their assignees; and by Mr. McGowan a bill providing more effectual means for the suppression of riots.

In the Senate Mr. Mathews has introduced a bill to reduce the capital stock of the Mechanics' Bank, of this city; Mr. Sullivan, a bill providing for the adjustment of the county line between Fayette and Somerset; and Mr. Bigler, a bill providing for the payment of the State debt now funded, by an apportionment of the same amongst the several counties of the Commonwealth, according to the amount of property subject to State taxation within the same respectively. The proportion due by each county to be charged on the books of the Auditor General, and payments to be credited there when made. The heads of department are to be a board of commissioners to act in conjunction with the county commissioners in carrying the valuation and apportionment into effect. Each individual, moreover, is to be allowed the privilege of paying his quota of the taxes in advance, and thus purchasing a perpetual release of himself from liability, and on doing so to be entitled to a drawback of fifteen per cent as his interest in the public works.

In Senate on Tuesday a bill to provide payment for the interest due on Feb. 1, was read twice. It provides for the payment of interest by the issue of six per cent. stock certificates, except where the sum is less than fifteen dollars when cash is to be paid.

In the House the bill to abolish the Court of General Sessions was received from the Senate, amended and sent back. One amendment raises the salaries of the Judges of the Common Pleas to $2600—the other changes the time of abolishing the court to March 1st.

Quinsy, or Inflammatory Sore Throat, is an acute and sometimes highly dangerous complaint, and should be attended to in the early stage of the malady, as the slightest delay is often attended with serious consequences. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the North American College of Health, are the best medicine in the world for the cure of an inflammatory sore throat, because they not only purge from the body those humors which are the cause of every description of inflammation and swelling, but they suit all ages, and may be *administered without a moment's delay.* For a grown person from four to eight of said Indian Vegetable Pills should be taken night and morning, until the urgent symptoms have abated, after which three or four pills taken once in 24 hours, will in a short time make a perfect cure.

Beware of Counterfeits. The public are respectfully informed, that medicine purporting to be Indian Pills made by one V. O. Falck, are not the genuine Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; and that all who sell genuine, are provided with a certificate of agency, signed by William Wright, Vice Pres. of N. A. Coll. of Health.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of the medicine, wholesale and retail, number 169, RACE STREET, PHILADA., No. 288, Greenwich Street, New York, and No. 198, Tremont Street, Boston. Also, for sale by Mr. Isaac P. Cook, No. 52 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

☞ *Remember, none are genuine except Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.*

Sands' Sarsaparilla.—The Pastor of a Congregational Church in Canterbury, Ct., writes to us, that a young lady, the only survivor of a large family, who has been fast sinking in decline, is taking Sands' Sarsaparilla, with every prospect of a restoration of health. A physician in Lebanon, writes, that a boy in that town, laboring under a necrosis, is also using the article with like results. Mr. Webster, in Colchester, who has been for nearly two years confined to his house, with the same disease, showing itself by a number of ulcers, which were so painful as to disturb his rest, and almost to deprive him of sleep, is rapidly recovering under the use of the Sarsaparilla. Many other cases will be given in future.—*Norwich Med. Herald.*

For certificates of cures and various testimonials, see advertisements in different daily papers.

Prepared and sold by A. B. Sands & Co., Druggists and Chemists, No. 273 Broadway, N. Y. Sold in Philadelphia by S. P. Thompson, corner 5th and Spruce sts.; by Dr. D. Jayne, 20 South 3d st., and F. Klett & Co., corner Second and Callowhill sts. Price, $1 per bottle; 6 bottles for $5.

The Markets.

Sales of Stocks.

By the Philadelphia Board of Brokers, for the week ending Thursday.

	Price sold for.
70 shares Phil. Wil. & Balt. R. R.	7¾
36 do. Mechanics Bank,	12
32 do. Camden & Amboy R. R.	60
18 do. Mine-Hill R. R.	52½
13 do. Moyamensing Bank,	20
5 do. Penn Township Bank,	13
1 do. Schuylkill Navi. Co.	32½
$750 Lehigh 6's, 1845,	19
$4000 State 5's, 1854,	42½
$750 Wilmington 6's, 1855,	60
$1000 City 5's, 1870,	92
$1000 City 5's, 1867,	97
$500 City 5's,	92
$470 State 5's, 1856,	42½

Cattle Markets.

Philadelphia, Jan. 28.—Cattle—The offerings comprised 727 Beeves, of which 50 were Virginia, and 67 Ohio; 275 Cows and Calves; 600 Swine, including 375 from Ohio, and 200 Sheep. Beef cattle were only in moderate request, and 520 head were taken, including 175 for N. York at $4a6 per 100 lbs. according to Quality. Cows and Calves sold at $6a$13 for dry Cows; $10a$18 for springers, and $20a$30 each for milch Cows. Swine—The supply being large, prices declined—487 sold at $2.75a4 per 100 lbs. Sheep sold at 87½ cts a $3 each, as in quality.

New York, Jan. 30.—At market, 1050 Beef cattle, 400 from Penna. 50 Cows and Calves, and 1400 Sheep and Lambs. Prices—Beef cattle have sold at a less price than last week's quotations, and we quote at $3.50 to $4.50 for ordinary to fair, to $5a$6 for prime. Market dull and 300 unsold. Cows and Calves—Prices range very wide, from $16 to $36, with occasional sales at $45; 10 unsold. Sheep and Lambs—All at market but 100 taken at $1.25a$4, with a few lots as high as $4.50.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Cattle—There were 300 head of Beef cattle at market—Sales at $4.50a$5 net. The demand for Hogs have rather fallen off, but the supply is fair, and prices rule about the same as last week, $3.25 to 3.37½.

Richmond, Jan. 26.—Cattle—For cattle on the hoof, from 4 to $5 are the general prices. Mutton—There is great variation in the quality; indifferent sheep bring only from $1.25 to 1.50, while the finer qualities bring from that to $3 per head. Pork—$4 to 4.50 on the hoof.

Philadelphia Market.

In *Bark*—There have been no sales for several weeks.

Coffee—Prices are steady with a limited demand.

Flour and Meal—The scarcity of vessels prevents some shippers from operating on a moderate scale. Flour is generally held at $3.87½, and $3.75 per bbl is offered and refused for fair brands for export. We have no sales to note. Rye Flour steady at $2.75, and Corn Meal at $2.25 per bbl.

Grain—No arrivals of any extent, and but little demand for Wheat or Rye. Corn would sell, if here, at 42 cts per bushel for yellow flat, and 39 cents for white. Oats—Sales of Southern to arrive at 23½ cents. The demand being limited, and any considerable supplies would knock down prices.

Provisions—The demand is limited and prices remain without change, except Lard, which is rather lower.

Sugars—The transactions have been moderate at steady prices.—*North American.*

Bank Note List.

CORRECTED FOR THE U. STATES SATURDAY POST, BY E. W. CLARK & CO. BROKERS, *No. 25 South Third Street. Philadelphia, February, 4th, 1843.*

MAINE.	
Calias bank,	10
Agricultural bank,	–
City bk. Portland,	–
Damariscotta,	–
Mercantile bank,	–
Stillwater canal bk.	–
Bangor Com. bank,	–
Westbrook bank,	–
Citizens bank,	–
Globe bank,	–
Washington co.	–
Frankford bank,	–
All solvent banks	¾a1
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
All solvent banks	¾a1
VERMONT.	
Bank of St. Albans,	3
Bk. of Bennington,	90 dis
All solvent banks	¾a1
MASSACHUSETTS.	
All solvent banks	¾a1
RHODE ISLAND.	
All solvent banks,	¾a1
NEW YORK.	
New York City,	½ dis
Tenth Ward bank,	fraud
North River Bank'g Co.	do
City Trust & Bank'g Co.	do
Globe Bank,	do
Wool Growers bank,	failed
Millers bk of Clyde	25
Far bk. Seneca co.	50
Com bk. New York	2½
Lafayette bank,	–
N. Y. Bkg. Co.	–
Dry Dock bank,	1
N. Am. Trust Co.	–
Bk. Buffalo,	10
Lewis Co	50
Com bk. Buffalo,	50
All solvent banks,	¾a1
Country banks,	1 dis
Except bk of Columbia, Green Co, Hudson, Middle Districts, Platsburg, Niagara, Wash. and Warren, Wash. Man. Co.	Broken.
Wayne County bank,	
Mer. & Planters,	
Delaware Co. bank,	fraud
Ex. bk Po'keepsie,	do
Portland Manufac. Co.	do
Red Backs,	1 dis
NEW JERSEY.	
Mechanics' and Manufacturers bk. at Trenton,	par
Princeton bank,	par
State bank at Camden,	par
Cumberland bank,	par
Mount Holly,	par
Salem Banking Co.	par
N. Hope D. Bridge,	nomi'l
Tren. Banking Co. old	par
New plate,	par
All other banks,	par
Farmers and Mechanics bk of N. Brunswick,	no sale
Hobo. bking & G Co.	broke
Washington b'king Co.	do
Franklin bank,	do
Jersey City bank,	do
Monmouth,	do
N. J. Manufac. Co.	do
Protec. and Lombard,	do
Salem & Phil. Man. Co.	do
State bank at Trenton,	do
Bank of N. Brunswick,	do
Mec. bk. Patterson,	do
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia banks,	par
Man. and Mec. bk.	3½ dis
Moyamensing bank	3 dis
Penn Township bank	par
U. S. Bank notes,	50 dis
Girard do.	45 dis
Penna. do.	8½ dis
Germantown,	par
Del. co. at Chester,	par
Chest'r co. at W. Chest'r	par
Montgomery county,	par
Farmers bk Bucks co.	par
Farmers bk Reading,	1½ dis
Easton,	par
Northampton,	29 dis
Lancaster bank,	1 dis
Far. bk. Lancaster,	1 dis
Lebanon,	6½ dis
Harrisburg,	7 dis
Middletown,	6½ dis
Carlisle,	6 dis
Columbia Bridge,	1½ dis
Northumberland,	6½ dis
Miners bk at Potts.	8½ dis
Wy'g bk Wilk'sb're,	1½ dis
Pitts. demand notes,	1½ dis
" Certificates,	1½ dis
" Post notes,	1½ dis
Towanda,	–
York,	6 dis
Gettysburg,	6 dis
Chambersburg,	6 dis
Waynesburg, p. notes,	10 dis
" demand notes,	10 dis
Brownsville p. notes,	4 dis
" demand notes,	4 dis
Erie,	6 dis
Berks county bank,	60 dis
Honesdale,	1½ dis
Bk Susquehanna co.	10 dis
Lewistown,	12 dis
Lum. bk Warren,	no sale
West Branch bank,	50 dis
MARYLAND.	
Baltimore banks,	½ dis
Patapsco banks,	2 dis
Mineral bank,	2 dis
Frederichtown,	2 dis
Hagerstown,	3 dis
Westminster,	2 dis
Williamsport,	3 dis
Cumberland,	7 dis
Salisbury,	7½ dis
Franklin bank,	20 dis
Susquehanna,	broke
Millington,	broke
Frederick County bk,	2 dis
Broken bks.	various prices
Balt. Ohio R.R. notes,	40 dis
DELAWARE.	
Bank of Delaware,	par
Wilmington and Bran.	par
Farmer's bk Delaware,	par
Union bank,	par
Bank of Smyrna,	par
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington City,	¾ dis
Georgetown,	¾ dis
Far. & Mechanics,	¾ dis
Alexandria,	¾ dis
Bank of Alexandria,	broke
Mechanics bank,	broke
Franklin bank,	no sale
Merchant's bank,	do
VIRGINIA.	
Bk of Va & branches,	1½ dis
Farmer's bk & brchs,	1½ dis
Valley bk & branch,	1½ dis
Ex. bk & branches,	1½ dis
Wheeling,	2 dis
Wheeling post notes,	4 dis
NORTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks,	2
Small notes,	4
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
All solvent banks	2
Small notes	4
GEORGIA.	
Bank of St. Mary's	3
Ocmulgee,	–
Monroe R. R.	–
Columbus,	–
Phenix bk.	–
Exchange bk.	–
Chat. R. R. bank,	–
Central bk. of Mill.	–
Georgia R. R. Co.	–
Ruckserv. Bkg. Co.	–
All solvent banks	3a3
ALABAMA.	
All solvent banks	16 dis
Small notes,	16 dis
OHIO.	
Cincinnati	4 dis
Bank notes,	4 dis
ILLINOIS.	
Bank of Illinois,	65 dis
State bank,	65 dis
KENTUCKY.	
Notes,	3½ dis
Small Notes,	5½ dis
LOUISIANA.	
All solvent banks	5
MISSOURI.	
All solvent banks	3 dis
INDIANA.	
All solvent banks	4 dis
FLORIDA.	
S'rn Life & Tr. Co.	–
CANADA.	
Montreal	5
Exchange on New York,	⅛ dis a ¼ prm.
" Boston,	½ dis
" Baltimore,	par
Specie,	–
Country Relief Notes,	8 to 8½ dis
City Relief Notes,	9 to 10 dis

Our Mail Receipts.

We are daily in the receipt of letters enclosing money with the request to return a receipt by mail. We do not send receipts in that way. Every dollar *received by mail*, for the Post, is acknowledged as below. Subscribers will please notice this.

Subscribers living in the vicinity of a Post Master can call upon him and have their letters containing money *franked*, if the letter contains nothing but what relates to the business of the office. Many hundred dollars might be saved us, if attention was generally paid to this matter.

Receipts for the U. S. S. Post from the 4th to the 17th Jan.

January 4, received from			
S. Thompson	2 00	J. V. Campbell	5 00
J. E. Forman	2 00	H. Miers	10 00
Mrs. Heath	2 00	H. J. Miner	12 00
C. Wetherell	2 00	H. T. B. Schuyler	2 00
W. M. Harrison	10 00	H. Hitchcock	15 00
M. Hester	2 00	W. Gray	1 00
J. Campbell	2 00	T. Bushman	2 00
Muir, Strother & Ray	2 00	H. Nichols	2 00
D. H. Maxwell	12 00	N. Howell	2 00
J. M. Wright	2 00	L. Frost	2 00
W. M. Powell	10 00	P. Derby	10 00
Miss M. Elbooten	5 00	J. D. Greenleaf	2 00
C. Todd	1 00	J. H. Mach	1 00
F. Tomlinson	15 00	T. Shoemaker	2 00
W. Sage	1 00	E. Cherry	2 00
G. D. Royston	2 00	C. Allen	5 00
J. H. Kennard	2 00	Hy. Williams	2 00
G. Hoffsteler	1 00	W. L. Whitaker	2 00
R. Gates	2 00	T. Evans	2 00
R. R. Person	2 06	Dr. J. Davis	1 00
D. Allhouse	2 00	T. Livezey	2 00
M. Glove	10 00	L. D. Martin	5 00
January 5.			
F. Boench	2 00	G. R. Yeates	2 00
S. P. Rutter	1 00	J. S. Davis	1 00
R. Ashurst	2 00	J. Hazlett	2 00
P. W. Levering	2 00	E. S. Henry	2 00
J. P. Lansdown	2 00	G. Githens	2 00
J. B. Atkins	2 00	E. Barton	2 00
E. Pierson	2 00	M. N. Joy	5 00
A. J. Miller	2 00	A. Shipler	2 00
R. Craig	4 00	G. Fox	20 00
J. Paisley	2 00	C. Meyer	2 00
J. B. Nase	2 00	J. R. McCord	20 00
Mrs. J. Clark	2 00	J. Wiseman	5 00
M. R. Harry	2 00	D. Bancroft	6 00
J. W. Downing	3 00	A. Wyman	2 00
D. C. Mallory	2 00	W. Hunn	10 00
W. H. Smith	17 00	J. M. Stout	5 00
S. B. McClinton	5 00		
January 6.			
T. B. Emerson	4 00	Mrs. E. Barton	2 00
J. Carnes	2 00	J. A. Sheppard	2 00
J. McLean	2 00	Fra. Nield	2 00
J. Stirk	2 00	J. R. Ashton	2 00
H. Read	1 25	C. C. McIntosh	2 00
J. T. Dunbar	4 00	J. Fleeger	2 00
J. S. Cunningham	2 00	Miss A. P. Hobart	2 00
J. W. Clyne	2 00	N. Potts	2 00
W. J. Pendleton	5 00	C. H. Witte	2 00
M. Greenough	2 00	W. B. Hunt	3 32
J. D. Rine	2 00	J. W. Newberry	2 00
S. B. Williams	1 00		
January 7.			
J. Nield	1 00	W. Elton	2 00
J. Blye	15 25	J. Moore	2 00
S. Abett	13 06	D. B. Brinsmade	5 00
J. B. Cross	2 00	B. S. Hunt	2 00
W. Simmons	17 50	A. Wilcox	1 00
Dr. J. Hitchcock	2 00	A. A. Burligon	2 00
Dr. R. Gregg	2 00	G. W. Sullivan	2 00
W. Abell	2 00	E. Reech	2 00
J. S. Riley	1 50	T. Linebach	2 00
Miss M. Lake	2 00	R. P. Smith	5 00
Mrs. K. Henderson	2 00	F. Barnum	10 00
J. Moore, Jr.	2 00	P. Frazier	4 00
A. Hager	1 00	S. Shannon	2 00
W. Dudley	1 00	B. Crane	2 00
M. Taylor	2 00	C. Phelps	2 00
W. H. Frazer	8 00	Dr. S. Hall	5 00
J. Stott	2 00	B. Griffiths	10 00
N. Vanlbycle	2 00		
January 9.			
B. M. Hollingshead	1 00	J. Corkran	2 00
J. Wilson	2 00	C. McAlister	4 00
E. Schofield	1 00	J. Bell	2 00
J. Cox	2 00	W. Lees	2 00
J. P. Steiner	2 00	W. Bailey	20 00
W. M. Adams	4 00	J. Golbourn	2 00
D. R. Ashton	5 00	M. Kelsey	2 00
J. Solomon	9 00	A. M. Cannon	2 00
J. Lukens	2 00	J. P. Bartlett	2 00
R. W. Carson	5 00	W. Doty	2 00
T. R. Anderson	12 00	J. Moore	20 00
W. M. Amos	5 00	J. Staily	2 00
J. Clark	2 00	R. L. Cline	2 00
C. H. Oliver	2 00	J. L. Bolcom	10 00
H. Townsend	4 00	J. R. Crawford	2 00
Miss S. G. Woodruff	1 00	J. Crall }	
J. N. Adams	2 00	T. W. B. Hibbard }	10 00
L. Carpenter	4 00	S. Bartlett	2 00
R. Ferguson	2 00	J. V. Bassett	5 00
January 10.			
A. J. Ketcham	16 00	J. Whitcomb	5 00
H. C. Gridly	5 00	E. Lee	2 00
T. Severn, agt.	25 00	B. F. Taylor	2 00
J. Wilder	5 00	Luck & Pierce	5 00
J. H. Moore	2 00	N. Blue	6 00
C. C. Cushing	2 00	G. H. Walker	2 00
B. S. Booth	2 00	G. Wiggan	1 00
J. Parker	2 00	J. Hopkins	2 00
O. B. Freeman	3 00	J. King	4 00
T. Tiff	2 00	S. Price	1 00
A. Martin	2 00	W. McSparran	2 00
H. Milton	2 00		
January 11.			
S. H. Stevenson, agt	30 00	W. Cooper	2 00
R. W. Gridly	6 50	J. O. Crocker	2 00
J. Hull	2 00	J. H. Chapman	5 00
E. T. Chapman	5 00	J. Gilpin	2 00
Col. A. W. Russell	2 00	W. L. Titus	4 00
J. H. Allen	5 00	A. Worthington	2 00
C. Morrell	1 00	J. M. Beyers	4 00
W. H. Steel	10 00	E. Shull	2 00
C. R. Hoebner	8 00	J. Ely	1 25
J. Pryde	5 00	Mrs. Finley	2 00
Capt. J. Peters	2 00	T. Tomlinson	1 00
E. W. Jones	3 00	J. Fagan	2 00
January 12.			
R. Aull	4 00	Reading Club, Smithville	1 00
L. Shallcross	2 00		
J. Deininger	2 00	J. T. Donnell	2 00
E. Thompson	2 00	J. A. Hendricks	3 00
A. L. Butt	2 00	A. Billings, agt.	30 00
W. P. Nebinger	5 00	T. M. Rowland	2 00
A. Stubb	2 00	C. F. Busdorff	2 00
A. O. Chahoon	5 00	J. T. Dunbar	1 00
J. Bucher	2 00	H. Whitehouse	10 00
E. M. Buckner	2 00	J. Walker	2 00
Sweeting & Schofield	4 00	G. E. Wills	2 00
C. Barrett	2 00	H. Sidwell	1 25
C. Smith	2 00	J. Bowman	2 00
G. Blatchey	2 00	W. S. Campbell	5 00
J. M. Lindsay	6 00		
January 13.			
P. Ashton	2 00	J. Rhodes	2 00
Col. Frasier	2 00	J. Barnes	2 00
D. Derby	2 00	C. W. Roberts	10 00
J. Smith	2 00	J. Lupp	2 00
J. Murray	1 50	W. R. Newton	1 00
H. Safford	2 00	J. Mowen	2 00
C. Heysham	1 00	E. Townsend	2 00
J. Edwards	3 00	F. Zeigler	2 00
J. Eaton	12 00	J. T. Warner	2 00
D. Hume	10 00	A. S. Bruce	2 00
A. R. Eddy	2 00	J. Steer	2 00
D. Otis	2 00	W. Tomlinson	3 00
J. M. Parson	5 00	L. W. Candler	10 00
M. Davidson	5 00		
January 14.			
R. W. McKissick	1 00	J. Cookson	5 00
S. Beers	5 00	C. W. Kendall	2 00
E. Barnum	10 00	J. McClintoc	2 00
J. Morrison	2 00	J. B. Brower	5 00
R. Kirkpatrick	5 00	C. Pennock	2 00
H. Woods	1 00	J. P. Philpot	2 00
E. T. Stickney	10 00	A. Aldridge	2 00
W. Lecky	5 00	J. Shay, Jr.	4 00
J. Ross	10 00	S. Rhodes	2 00
L. B. Peters	2 00	W. H. Kille	2 00
Dr. W. J. Killin	4 00	G. Whitesides	3 00
S. Adams	5 00	Miss E. S. Roberts	2 00
G. F. Cain	10 00	Mrs. F. Hannis	4 00
H. Whitehouse	5 00	J. Kulp	1 00
J. A. Parks	10 00	J. Seely	3 00
M. Black	2 00	Barclay & Ralston	15 19
January 16.			
T. S. Hawks	3 25	J. L. Watkins	5 00
G. Gere	2 00	J. S. Williamson	2 00
A. P. Rowe	1 50	J. Crozier	2 00
J. Evans	5 00	J. M. Hale	2 00
J. M. Clark	15 00	Z. Hamilton	4 00
W. Leinbach	2 00	J. F. Kimbley	2 00
Mrs. J. Argyle	2 00	O. B. Freeman	3 00
J. Dinkel, Jr.	10 00	R. Tracey	2 00
W. Scott	2 00	H. E. Gibson	2 00
T. P. Bard	5 00	J. Metcalf	2 00
J. H. Lick	2 00	S. B. Brown	14 30
W. H. Wood	2 00	H. Bass	2 00
Capt. H. Brown	1 00	J. Gilland	2 00
E. H. Dayton	17 50	W. D. Knapp	5 00
F. A. Flower & Co.	2 00	G. Smith	2 00
H. Aldrich	2 00	J. Johnson	2 00
S. Paul	2 00	W. Watson	2 50
E. T. Richardson	7 00	J. H. Salkeld	2 00
U. White	10 00	V. Sleeper	2 00
W. A. Pierce, agt.	50 00	P. Lynch	2 00
Rev. R. Gray	2 00	Dr. T. Seal	2 00
J. Fox	2 00	J. Gunkle	2 00
January 17.			
W. W. Morris	11 00	M. F. R. White	2 00
J. S. Flythe	2 00	J. K. Skinner	2 00
A. H. Shepherd	2 00	A. Wyman	2 00
J. Petters	2 00	D. Barnard	10 00
P. H. Martin	2 00	J. Engle	2 00
A. Alexander	2 00	J. Groundsell	2 00
J. Mulvean	2 00	Mrs. M. B. Berkly	2 00
J. Romine	2 00	Dr. J. Davis	2 00
J. Hadden	2 00	B. White	2 00
J. Edwards	2 00	J. H. Simmons	2 00
J. Palmer	2 00	B. P. Sisty	1 00
J. Love	2 00	Ettinger & Landler	2 00
M. Seaborn	2 00	A. N. Stewart	2 03
J. A. Welch	2 00	J. Riley	1 25
G. Rodkin	2 00	D. F. Hart	2 00
A. Lightner	2 00	J. H. Hutchinson	5 00

ALMANAC.

Feb. 1843.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	Moon's phases.
4 Saturday,	6 57	5 3	5 21	
5 Sunday,	6 56	5 4	6 4	D. H. M.
6 Monday,	6 54	5 6	6 48	
7 Tuesday,	6 53	5 7	7 36	
8 Wednes.	6 52	5 8	8 26	
9 Thursday,	6 51	5 9	9 20	First 7 11 17
10 Friday,	6 50	5 10	10 16	Full 14 2 53
11 Saturday,	6 48	5 12	11 13	L'st 21 5 22

Married,

On the 26th ultimo, by the Rev. Wm. A. Muhlenberg, Samuel F. Fisher, to Emma, daughter of John R. Worrell, Esq.

On the 26th ult. by the Rev. C. Williamson, William Thorn, of Moyamensing, to Miss Mary A. Fisher, of East Kensington.

On the 25th ult. Daniel L. Miller, Jr. to Anna P. daughter of Thomas Ridgway.

On the 25th ult. Miers F. Longstreth, to Mary T. daughter of Enoch Clapp.

On the 10th ult. at Seaford, Delaware, by the Rev. John S. Taylor, Mr. Isaac J. Jenkins, to Miss Maria Cannon, of that place.

On the 15th Dec. last, by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Charles M. Brunner, to Margaret H. Ruth, all of the Northern Liberties.

In Richmond, Va. on the 26th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Norwood, Albert S. White, of the U. S. Senate, to Harriet V. daughter of Thomas M. Randolph, Esq., of Tuckahoe.

At St. Peter's Church, on the 12th July last, by the Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, M. Russell Thayer, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thomas K. Wallace, Esq.

On the 26th ult. Robert Haydock, of the city of N. York, to Hannah, daughter of William Wharton, of this city.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Wm. H. Elliott, Wm. P. Garrett, of Chester county, to Elizabeth F. Taylor, of Southwark.

On the 26th ult. by Alderman C. Bauer, Mahlon Gilbert, to Lydia A. Large, both of Buckingham Township, Bucks county, Pa.

On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Wm. Gibbs, to Miss Catharine F. Pond.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Dorr, Wm. W. Paul, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John J. Wheeler.

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. C. J. H. Carter, John McGlensey, to Anna M. Vogas, all of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. McDevitt, John Fay, of this city, to Miss Mary A. Taylor, of Montgomery county.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Chas. Williamson, John Jenkins, to Miss Louisa Lewis, both of this city.

In Williamsport, on the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, John F. Carter, editor of the Lycoming Gazette, to Catharine, daughter of F. C. Campbell.

On the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Rood, Geo. Quinn, to Mary A. Williams.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Barnes, Mr. John Conway, to Miss Hannah Ann Garrett, of Chester county.

In Louisville, Ky. on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Wm. Jackson, George A. Colton, of St. Louis, Mo. to Mrs. Eliza Summers, of Philada.

On the 10th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Morr, Chas. Cook, of Lewisburg, Union county, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Wm. Housel, Esq. of Chillisquaque, Northumberland county.

On the 12th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, Maj. Moses Davis, of Berwick, to Miss Permelia Bowman, daughter of A. Courtagh, Esq. of Salem, Luzerne county.

Died,

On the 30th ult. Mr. John Connard, in the 33d year of his age.

On the 31st ult. Henry Bersch, in the 47th year of his age.

On the 31st ult. Margaret Jane, daughter of John and Margaret Neely, in the 5th year of her age.

On the 31st ult. in his 3d year, John Thomson, youngest son of John and Rachel Middleton.

On the 29th ult. in her 53d year, Ann Thacher, widow of the late Lothrop R. Thacher, of this city, and formerly of Boston, Mass.

On the 30th ult. after a lingering illness, in her 30th year, Sarah, daughter of the late Chas. Mercier.

On the 30th ult. of pulmonary consumption, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Winters.

In Glassboro', N. J. on the 27th ult. after a protracted illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Ann C. Lutz, aged 44 years, 5 months and 14 days.

On the 30th ult. Mr John Murphy, in the 46th year of his age.

On the 29th ult. near Germantown, in her 38th year, Mrs. Sarah Boyle, widow of Edgar Boyle, late of Baltimore.

On the 29th ult. Dr Jos. Wilson, aged 67 years.

On the 30th ult. Maria J. wife of James Kay, Jr. in the 30th year of her age.

In Milton, Pa. on the 13th ult. Rev. John Rhoads, aged about 69 years.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Hotman, aged 46 years, 2 months and 6 days.

On the 25th ult. of pulmonary consumption, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Jacob and Hannah Hoffman, of Blockley.

On the 28th ultimo, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Vaughan, consort of the late Thomas Vaughan, Sr.

On the 28th ultimo, Barmody Anderson, in the 78th year of her age.

On the 29th ult. in the 12th year of her age, Rebecca L. daughter of Chas. and Esther J. Harkness.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Hannah Nevill.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. Emeline Davis, aged 39 years, daughter of Mrs. Frances Howe.

On the 28th ult. Mrs. Maria Jeffries, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 15th ult. at Mobile, Ala. after a short illness, James M. Ashton, Esq. son of Mr. George Ashton, late of Philada. in the 32d year of his age.

On the 26th ult. of consumption, Mrs. Elizabeth Woolls, after a severe illness.

On the 26th ult. Clara, wife of James Allison, eldest daughter of John Devraux, deceased, aged 2 years.

On the 25th ultimo, Caroline, youngest daughter of Marmaduke and Mary Myers, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 24th ult. Mr. John Fisher, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 26th ult. Margaret M. infant daughter of J. and Elizabeth Blundin.

At Attleboro', Bucks county, on the 26th ult. Isaac Eyre, Sr. late of Philada.

On the 26th ult. Mrs. Jane Whitecar, in the 81st year of her age.

On the 25th ult. Jane Eliza, daughter of John W. Tilford, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 24th ultimo, of consumption of the lungs, Mrs. Eleanor Berry, in the 19th year of her age.

On the 27th ult. Rachel, wife of John Simmons, aged 32 years.

On the 27th ult. Wm. Henry, son of John Cannard, aged 8 months.

On the 25th ult. Wm. Beatty.

On the 27th ultimo, Thomas, infant son of John and Mary Dougherty, aged 6 months.

On the 27th ult. James Art, aged 52 years.

On the 27th ult. Mira Cobb, daughter of Abraham Rose, aged 3 years.

On the 27th ult. in the 39th year of his age, Wm. B. Stockton, son of the late Hon. Richard Stockton, and brother of Capt. Stockton, of the Navy.

At Columbus, Ill. on the 8th ult. Edward S. Coats, son of Thos. Coats, of Spring Garden, aged 21 years.

At Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa. on the 23d ult. Mary Wells, daughter of A. Byerly, of this city, deceased, aged 24 years.

On the 29th ult. after a short illness, Frances Eliza, wife of Jesse Godley, in the 31st year of her age.

On the 27th ult. Mrs. Keziah, wife of Joseph Reakirt, in the 37th year of her age.

On the 24th ult. at Wilmington, Del. after a short and severe illness, Catharine, only daughter of Dr. Wm. Johnson, U. S. Navy, in the 3d year of her age.

On the 30th inst. of scarlet fever, Maria McAlpin, daughter of J. Harding, Jr. in the 8th year of her age.

On the 19th inst. Ann Adaline, daughter of Benjamin Jenkins, aged 3 years.

HEALTH OFFICE, JANUARY 28, 1843.

INTERMENTS

In the City of Philadelphia, Southwark, Northern Liberties, Moyamensing, Penn Township, and Kensington, From the 21st to the 28th of January.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.	Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Abscess of Lungs,	1	0	Carried over,	32	26
Apoplexy,	2	0	Inflammation of the Brain,	1	1
Cancer of Stomach,	1	0	——Bronchi,	2	1
——Uterus,	1	0	——Lungs,	2	2
Croup,	0	1	——Stomach and Bowels,	1	0
Consumption of the Lungs,	15	3	——Bowels,	2	1
Convulsions,	0	3	Intemperance,	1	0
Dropsy,	2	0	Old Age,	4	0
——Head,	0	3	Palsy,	1	0
——Breast,	2	0	Sore Mouth,	0	1
Disease of Brain,	2	0	Small Pox,	1	0
——Lungs,	1	0	Still Born,	0	2
Dysentery,	1	0	Ulceration of the Bowels,	0	1
Debility,	1	2	——Larynx,	0	1
Erysipelas,	0	1	Unknown,	3	0
Effusion on Brain,	0	1	Varioloid,	1	0
Fever,	1	0	Vomiting of Blood,	1	0
——Remittent,	1	0			
——Scarlet,	0	11			
——Typhoid,	1	1	Total. 97——51		45
Brought over,	32	26			

Of the above there were 7 from the almshouse, 1 from the country, and 7 people of color, which are included in the total amount.

By order of the Board of Health,
SAMUEL P. MARKS, Clerk.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
Jan. 22,	44	54	56
23,	39	45	46
24,	46	45	42
25,	36	42	43
26,	25	30	35
27,	30	34	38
28,	39	46	44

NEW AGENCY AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET, one door above Chesnut. S. C. ATKINSON, for 19 years publisher and proprietor of the Saturday Evening Post, has commenced the sale of Books, Magazines, Periodicals, Stationary, Fancy articles, etc., which may be entrusted to him, and by punctuality and care hopes to deserve a share of patronage.

All the Philadelphia and New York Magazines will be delivered at the houses of city subscribers at publishers prices as soon as published. PAYABLE ON DELIVERY.

He receives subscription for the following: Graham's Magazine; Godey's Lady's Book; Lady's World of Fashion; Campbell's Library of Religious Literature; Campbell's Foreign Monthly Magazine; N. Y. Knickerbocker; Littell's Museum; Miss Leslie's Magazine; Ladies' Musical Library; N. Y. Ladies Companion; Arthur's Temperance Tales; Sargent's New Monthly Magazine; Blackwood's Edinburg Mag.; The new novels printed by the New World and Brother Jonathan.

Books of the Methodist Protestant Church. D'Aubigne's History of Reformation. Indelible Ink for marking, very superior, Blank Books, Pens, Pen holders, Pencils, Writing and Letter Paper, etc., which he offers to sell at the lowest rates.

He will execute all orders from city or country for the procurement of Books, Periodicals, &c. for individuals, Libraries, &c. and for the sale or purchase of goods.

Collecting effected, enquiries made, and information furnished, insurance effected on all kinds of property.

Cash or city acceptances, must accompany orders for purchases, on the disbursement of which the lowest commission will be charged.

The publishers of newspapers, especially those with which the Saturday Evening Post is exchanged, are solicited to oblige an old brother, by a passing notice, and to send a paper with the price of advertising a square by the year.

S. C. ATKINSON, No. 40 South Third street above Chesnut. feb 4 3t

CHEAP TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.—The subscriber has removed to No. 135 North Fourth street between Race and Vine, where he wishes to call the attention of his old customers and the public in general, (in the city and country,) to his new establishment, where he intends to make and trim work, or furnish the goods on more reasonable terms for cash than can be done elsewhere, and guarantees to give every customer the worth of his money. Call and judge for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.

C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT, Draper and Tailor. feb 4 3m*

DR. URE'S DICTIONARY OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES AND MINES. [illegible]

LARGE MILL HOUSE and WATER POWER TO RENT. [illegible]

NOTICE. [illegible]

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION LINE, Between New York and Wheeling. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court [illegible]

CLOTHING AT VERY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH. [illegible]

STOCKTON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, [illegible]

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. [illegible]

DR. H. H. HIGBEE'S REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES. [illegible]

LAW NOTICE.—THE LEGAL BUSINESS [illegible]

LEATHER STORE. [illegible]

GIHON'S BOOK BINDERY. [illegible]

Gems from the Poets.

HANNAH.

BY ROBERT SO-THEY.

Passing across a green and lonely lane
I saw a little girl, and she was not alone;
A sight of every day, as in the sense
Of ordinary life, but not to me.
Where they were bound, or whence they came, I know not;
Whether they were roaming to the gipsies, or
Had wandered from the village, I know not;
Though the long course of eighteen years has passed
Since I beheld that little girl, the hand of death
Commands me to remember her. Her name
Was Hannah, and she was a pretty child,
Of nine years old, or ten at the most, I think;
For I was then in the mid-land of my days,
And knew the value of years, and to be old
Was that most fashionable, that dazzling shade
Which, under the age next beyond me, I beheld
Over the rich the livery veil of death.
Hannah, she, it made no difference, died young;
I question if more, and better her memorial tale.
Has been chronicled, or sculptured in stone.
And he who should have chronicled her, he, as well
As the sculptor, is dead. Yet, as I said, the child
Never made a more lasting impression on me
Than many a man of note. She had in her
The energy of a mature mind, though she
Was under the land found on charity. Once we wrote,
Not only more that drop of sentiment
To mingle with her cup of wretchedness,
But when his portrait was presented him.
There was an instance of poorer judgment than him.
There was the only happy, free moment of her life.
Affection for her mother; and the child,
Without feeling perhaps her self-respect,
Showed it by no cold indifference. But she too
Had grown with the growth of all around her,
Finding her only comfort in the thought
That she was fed, and clothed, and housed,
When she had the care, in that her home was bad.
And all was new,—sickness and grief,
Want, and utter suffering, carried her captive.
Their work was done. The schoolboys as they spoke
Of the churchyard, for awhile might turn away
From the fresh grave till grass should cover it;
Because would do after other sights of woe.
What need upon the meadow but even I think
Of what a world of woes lay buried there!

Popular Lectures.

THE ATHENIAN INSTITUTE.

THE REV. DR. BETHUNE'S FOURTH LECTURE.

(REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

The Moral Opinions of Aristotle—Lewes, Epicurus, and Others—Conclusion of the Course.

The learned lecturer commenced by stating that, on the innermost curve of the Gulf of Corinth (accurately Lisbon Bay) there existed a town, travellers would find a wretched village called Stanzas, a corruption from Stagirus or Stagira. There, according to the strong city of a modern poet, who with patriotic devotion though unhappy fortune, struggled against the encroachments of Greece, the soil was a spoil of Persia being past, that perfidious republic turned her force upon her allies; and subsequently, notwithstanding the most valiant defence, their walls were razed to the ground by the armies of Philip. The names of those martyrs for their country's freedom, of whom the Spartan was one, had perished from them the memory of man. Their grand examples were lost in the obscurities of time. Yet a mention of the Stagirite came up on the soul like a spell of power. It was the name of one who for two decades of centuries after he had died sat exile on the throne of the Empire, had swayed the mighty empire over human thought, ever granted to unimpaired man Stagira was raised with greater magnificence than before, and her assigned people received the freedom of Athens. Nor was it the proudest festival of their year, the commemorative hymns of the citizens declared their gratitude for a second benefit done not to the vested but the pen, not in value in arms—for if Chalcydice sank before Philip, how could she the against his genius on?) but by a patriotic philosopher, whose teachings ruled the latter impulses of that young Macedonian, who died in his blood year Conqueror of the World. The name of Aristotle of Alexander awaited but the stroke of death to paralyse the arm that wielded the battle-axe as his sceptre over their senseless clay, to scatter to the winds empires of fragments. The mind of Aristotle survived in his voluminous writings, to be acknowledged master over the mind of countless for from the evidence which the then known world. Neither language nor religion were barriers to its onward sway. The same type that declares relics of Babylonian and other schools of Athens and Rome, guided with the same precision the Hebrew enquirer at Jerusalem, and the Egyptian at Alexandria. The Arabian poets, sophists, and the Christian Fathers, battled in their controversy with tactics studied from the book of the first Peripatetic; and when after the darkness of the following ages, learning began to revive in the West, the Aristotelian philosophy came with it, produced vigor from Collegium of Sorbonne, to take the chair of logic in every university in Europe.

Performance of the theory of other system, and Luther, alluding to the arguments of his opponents, was wont to say: "Had I not known Aristotle to have been a man, I should have pronounced him the devil." Bacon said: "Destroy the works of Aristotle, (the great modern fellows of Peripatetic argument), and I will destroy the schools of Rome." The logic of Aristotle is taught even now at Oxford; and Whately, from his Archiepiscopal height, therefore held in subject cast in the same ancient moulds as the banks of the Ilyssus. The fame of Aristotle stood sublime and indestructible as the snowy peaks that cast their shadows over his boyhood's home. When the name of Aristotle ceased to be a word of might, Mount Athos shall have crumbled in the frost of ages.

He studied under Plato, who used to say, when he marked the absence of his pupil from class and thoughtful lecture, "Aristotle is not in his place to-day." He was also termed the "Reader." Genius, ought as that given him, could never have made him what he was, and in, and of, himself, but for the slow labors of patient erudition. He was more than any, before he published a book or opened a school. Let our young men, who, at the first impulse of a storm, strike as yet, they needed the rester but once or twice a week, learn a lesson of modesty and prudence.

After referring to Aristotle's residence at the court of Hermias, Mitylene, and with Philip of Macedon whom he became the instructor of Alexander the Great, Philip thinking the gods, not so much that he had a son, as that Alexander was heir at the time of Aristotle's lecture course in the school of Athens. The pupil in the wars, his opening a school 323, B. C., and the grandeur of he Royal pupil in sending him observations and specimens of natural history and science, from the regions he conquered. The Academy being occupied by Xenocrates, he chose the Lyceum for his lations. This was no common grove, fountains and colleges, begun by Pisistratus and completed by Pericles. It was used to have been called "Lyceum" from a wonderful wolf-like form. Strange that through the freaks of etymology, a tongue beast should have given appellations to the halls of science! The dog-skull Greek of this day, is retired from the true race, fed like goats nearing the market-line of the Lyceum, unconscious of the fame of Socrates and the Stagirite. This was the place of and for end of the earth, seemed to listen to the rock of the Hymn as it gurgled out, in the process of sublime truth and high-wrought imagination, from the lips of men that have slept in dust for centuries more than 2000 years. Genius, like Zeus's thunder, bolters all it touches." From the centre of the school around the Lyceum, the school of Aristotle was called the Peripatetic. He divided his instructions into the Acroamatic, the more subtle or esoteric, which he taught to his morning class of more advanced acknowledged the esoteric, which he dispensed in the evening walk to a more popular audience; but he did not, like Pythagoras, adopt the quackery of the secret doctrine: though he used to say that philosophy must be discovered of God and the secrets of Being, he have spoken too openly, as if attacking the popular superstitions. Views for heaven, were to be taught in the open air, under the clear and temperate sky of Attica, amid lasting provoked the modes of trade, the mechanical occupations of the people, where, also, as he said, to save Athens from the guilt of being another martyrdom to that of Socrates, he fled to Chalcis, where he died in less than a year, which time he spent in trying to discover the cause of the remarkable tides in the Europus. The course of his learning commenced remote, or of having died at last, like the sister of his libertinism, though gravely endorsed by Pensilon in his brute book written for the Duke of Bourgogny, and which is full of errors, was to be rejected as scandalous fable. The moderns were by no means peculiar in their fondness for scandalizing them whose eminence excited their necessary envy. A fact ought not first from the learned to a